

INSTITUTION

FOR THE

CHINESE BLIND

Established and now maintained by the Chinese Society for the Blind, Hong Kong, 1907.

育童學堂

Yuet Tung School for the Blind

No. 4, Edinburgh Road

SHANGHAI

CHINA

Fourth Annual Report

1915-1916



THE NEW BUILDINGS

INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND

Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinance (Hongkong) 1911

FOUNDER

Dr. John Fryer.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION

Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, *Chairman.*

Mr. Geo. B. Fryer, *Secretary.*

Mr. R. Ure Hummel, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Mr. C. M. Myers, *Hon. Auditor.*

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Mr. ERNEST BOX Miss SUSIE M. BURDICK

Mr. CHUNG MUN YEW Dr. EMILY GARNER

Dr. FONG F. SEC Mr. GEO. LANNING

Mr. R. URE HUMMEL Dr. F. L. HAWKS POTT

Dr. A. P. PARKER Mr. A. S. P. WHITE-COOPER

Dr. S. I. WOODBRIDGE Dr. WU TING FANG

SUPERINTENDENT AND HEAD MASTER

Mr. Geo. B. Fryer

ASSISTANTS

Mr. Ho Chih Tseu, *Assistant Teacher.*

Mr. Chen, *Assistant Teacher.*

Mr. Lau Ting Mei, *General and Office.*

Mrs. Cheng, *Kindergarten and Matron.*

Mr. Hsii Hsioh Li, *Industrial.*

Mr. Chang Lien Ching, *Music.*

ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

George A. Parrott, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London).

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTION



THE Second Annual Meeting of the members of the Institution for the Chinese Blind was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Woodbridge, at 5.15 p.m., on Thursday the 22nd June, in the offices of Messrs. White-Cooper and Oppe.

Present—Dr. Woodbridge (Chairman), Mr. R. Ure Hummel (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. George B. Fryer (Secretary), Mr. White-Cooper, Miss Burdick, Dr. Garner, Mrs. Fryer, Miss Richard, Mr. Box, Dr. T. H. Lee, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Dr. A. P. Parker, and Mr. C. M. Myers.

Officers—The following officers were elected:—

Chairman—Dr. S. I. Woodbridge.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. R. Ure Hummel.

Hon. Auditor—Rev. C. M. Myers.

Secretary—Mr. George B. Fryer.

Committee of Management—Mr. Ernest Box, Miss Susie M. Burdick, Mr. Chung Mun Yew, Dr. Emily Garner, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Mr. R. Ure Hummel, Mr. George Lanning, Dr. A. P. Parker, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Dr. S. I. Woodbridge, Dr. Wu Ting Fang.

Treasurer's Report—The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted.

Superintendent's Report—The Superintendent's Report was read and accepted, and he was authorized to carry out his suggestions and recommendations as far as the funds would allow.

It was decided to have Mr. and Mrs. Fryer visit the largest institutions for the blind and deaf in America at the close of the school term next year, for the purpose of further study and investigation, especially in regard to industrial work, for a period of six or more months. This was in lieu of their regular furlough which is due the following year, and provided funds can be raised for the purpose and some suitable person be found to occupy their house and take some responsibility in regard to superintending the affairs of the Institution if necessary during their absence.

Adjournment—The meeting adjourned at 6.45 p. m.

George B. Fryer,

Secretary.

wishers of the Chinese blind come forward to help in the enterprise instituted and financed by Dr. Fryer! Our purpose is not only to benefit the individual boys in the school but to fit them to be of incalculable value to the thousands of other blind boys, girls and adults who are now spending their idle and oftentimes licentious lives in physical and mental darkness.

The Institution is to be the Model School for the Blind in China, and we trust that the Government and Educational Societies will look to us when the time comes for them to start similar work.

S. I. Woodbridge,
Chairman.



TEACHERS AND PUPILS



KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE SAND



WEAVING AND BLOCK BUILDING

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

April 30th, 1916.

 THE past year has been a notable one for the Institution, which has emerged from its chrysalis of infancy and has started life in its own and more suitable abode. The spirit and ideas of the school have made rapid advancements and I cannot help but feel that the end of the wedge of the "Education of the Chinese Blind" has become intact and in the near future will make itself felt in the hard heart of the masses which we are trying to soften by breaking up the superstitions and prejudices of many years growth. Not only in the immediate vicinity of Shanghai has the work become known but from all parts of the Republic have come letters and enquiries as to the best methods and systems for starting similar Institutions or asking for assistance and advice in starting some work among the adult blind.

Our Problem It is well for us to keep our problem ever before us. It seems to me to loom larger and larger as each year passes by and we realize what an infinitesimal advance we have made. We find China in exactly the same position Europe and America were seventy-five years ago. They have had a hard fight during these many years and have but recently found part solutions to the work in general. We only have to look at their advancement to learn what we can do to discover our latent powers and to see the goal that we are endeavoring to reach. We are already following the path they have so laboriously blazed during so many years. It is a hard road to follow and we are meeting with endless discouragements but we ought to realize the splendid opportunity we have, and sow good seed as widely as possible, until we are able to reap the fruit as England and America are doing. It is not necessary for us to spend seventy-five years in reaching their perfection but by studying their systems and methods and profiting by their mistakes, we ought to go ahead by leaps and bounds and in a few years be in the lead.

In looking over the lists of Institutions and Societies for the Blind in the United Kingdom I was much pleased to find the great extent and interest in the work among the sightless there, which has enabled them to cope with the present crisis in a masterly way. A recent census (1911) in England and

Wales showed 26,366 totally blind people. Education of the blind children is compulsory. In March, 1915 there were no less than 35 schools having 2,472 pupils, 56 workshops having 1,892 workers, 23 homes for the blind having 476 inmates, 71 societies which assist 5,879 blind by way of pensions, etc. Besides these there are many societies for assisting the blind in their homes, libraries from which they may borrow books and many magazines published for them to read. Laws have also been passed to prevent unnecessary blindness, and for the punishment of offenders. *If* China were to be on a par with England she would need for her million blind, 1,200 schools with 100,000 pupils, 2,240 workshops with 75,000 employees, 924 homes, 2,840 societies for providing pensions and work for the aged and infirm, 320 libraries, besides numerous magazines and Home Teaching Societies, many laws passed to enforce people to take care of their eyes and those of others under their charge.

This then is China's problem and our work. How are we meeting it? At present we have twelve schools with scarcely five hundred pupils, of the poorest classes, all poorly equipped and with only funds enough to keep them alive; no trained teachers and with little or no union; three workshops and homes where a few blind are cared for and earn a part of their support. Let us all face the problem and press ever onward until we reach the object of our work. It will not be done in a year or two and will take a lot of money. China now wastes between twenty-five and thirty million dollars a year on her blind, why not see that this large sum of money is put to a good use in elevating them, instead of using it as a misused charity. The matter should be brought before the notice of well to do and philanthropically inclined Chinese. In England and America large sums are given to the furtherance of work among the blind, one man having given £300,000 at one time. The founder of this Institution has given nearly 100,000 dollars and now that the Chinese have begun to see what can be done, many similar or even larger amounts ought to be forthcoming in the near future.

The New Buildings The new buildings are a great improvement on our cramped temporary quarters and the health and general appearance of the boys have more than paid for the change. The large playground and fresh air are making strong bodies capable of allowing the soul and mind to expand as they should. They are nearer the educational center and are easier of access as our increasing number of visitors show. There is still, however, room for greater

improvement. We need well equipped laundry, gymnasium and kindergarten buildings as soon as possible, in order to make this the model school that is in the mind of the Founder. We also need a further amount for equipment for the present buildings, at present we have only the mere necessities with nothing in the way of maps, books, working tools or models so necessary in a school of this kind. Two or three hundred dollars spent in this direction will be sufficient to purchase what is most needed. The buildings will have to be whitewashed and the floors oiled during each summer if they are to be kept in sanitary repair.

The Opening The new buildings were formally opened on March 18th, details of which are in another part of the Annual Report. Nearly three hundred visitors were present. The entire program which had been arranged was completed, much to the satisfaction and keen interest of those present. The amount of good received by the Institution will never be known. Accounts of it appeared in all the local papers and many of the weeklies and monthlies which have been sent out all over China.

Our First Entertainment During the latter part of March we gave our first entertainment at the Union Church Hall. The smaller boys were dressed in Mother Goose costumes and the main idea of the play was to illustrate all branches of our work. The second half showed our physical work, being in the form of a circus. We had the usual clown also, and the boys did remarkably well. The Hall was filled with about four hundred children and adults and we realized over \$184.00 from the sale of tickets. The Entertainment was under the auspices of the Union Church Ladies' Society, which paid for the Hall. A great deal of thanks is due to Miss Richard, their secretary, who through her untiring efforts made the entertainment possible. The Entertainment was repeated at St. John's College before some five hundred students who nearly took the roof off with their applause.

Pupils During the year we have had twenty-four pupils on the register, eight new boys entered, one was returned home as we could not allow him to be with the other boys. Another, a cunning little chap of seven, was taken away by his parents who were leaving Shanghai. Six new ones have expressed their intention of entering next year. We have room for fourteen more. It seems too bad that there should be any vacancies and that we should not have a long waiting list, but it is most difficult to persuade the parents to allow their boys to come. Until they can be made

to realize the benefits of the Institution we will not be able to increase our numbers. We must have more as we have not sufficient to bring our work up to our desired standard. A teacher does not do as good work with two in a class as he would if there were seven or eight, to say nothing of the increase in the cost of educating those two. I do not like to keep ambitious boys back because we have not a sufficient number to start a class, but I have had to in several instances. We will be fortunate if one boy in every ten entering will be able to graduate from the Normal School as a teacher, and unless we have more in the preparatory department we will not be able to have a teachers' class, as our funds will not allow us to have a teacher for every two or three pupils who are to receive a higher education. The Founder's idea is to have a Normal school which will provide teachers for other schools that may open, so that it is essential for us to have quantity if we are eventually to have quality.

Health The health of the pupils has been excellent, as the physician's report will show. We had one or two mild cases of Influenza in January. Plenty of fresh air and good food and exercise has certainly done its part.

Literary Department Our oldest pupil, and now a pupil teacher, has been able to re-enter St. John's University and is taking special work. Judging from the reports of his professors and the results of his examinations he is able to hold his own. Chang Bei Sung is still continuing his work in the Middle School in English and Chinese and if all goes well will enter St. John's Preparatory School in the Third Year Class next Fall.

We have introduced the Commercial Press Practical Readers instead of the simplified readers. These are more suitable for our purpose and we decided on the change although it puts our boys all back six months. We have had seven in the third year class, six in the second year class, and four in the first year, besides three in the Kindergarten.

Text books are in the course of preparation and after a thorough trial will be ready for use in other schools.

Musical This department has shown a good step forward. The engagement of a music teacher from the Hankow School for the Blind, has enabled the pupils to have more individual attention, during the past four months. Eleven have had regular lessons on the organ, two on the piano, one on the violin, and four on the flute. The



BLIND BOY MAKING BASKETS



REED BASKETS



PYRAMID BUILDING



TUG-OF-WAR

singing class has done very well. Eight have advanced enough to sing part songs, have been formed into a double quartette, and have become ambitious enough to sing anthems and part songs. During the Easter Season we were asked to sing at the Russian Church. This was our first appearance in public and I trust it will be the beginning of another means of bringing the work before the public. We have now three organs, a piano, six flutes and a violin besides several Chinese instruments. We are in need of another organ. We hope to start a drum and fife band next year if we can purchase the necessary drums and a triangle. A text book is under way which will enable us to have a systematic course of instruction on the organ and will save a large amount of time given to dictation.

Physical Our physical work has become one of the favourite pursuits of pupils. Besides our usual dumb-bell drills and wand exercises we have attempted first steps in folk dancing, which is giving the boys the good poise and carriage which so many lack. The boys are very fond of tumbling on the mats and over benches, pyramid building and hurdle racing, running and jumping, besides various games which they play with a great deal of enthusiasm.

We are badly in need of a gymnasium building with apparatus. I am afraid that their interest will soon begin to lag unless we can keep it at white heat with the proper appliances and place for work.

Industrial We have been greatly encouraged by the results this year. Only having four boys who can do work on baskets, but imperfectly, we have found it no easy task to keep abreast of the many orders that we have received. We have made and sold enough baskets to pay for our outlay and still have a stock on hand. There is a good deal of waste where beginners are concerned but we are hoping to keep on and make this department eventually self-supporting, besides being a source of income to the Institution. In all one hundred and forty baskets and six balls of string have been made; two chairs recaned and two repaired; this branch being new this year.

Kindergarten We have had four in this department, one however left as his family were moving away from Shanghai. The three remaining ones have become independent, dress, bathe and attend to all their wants without assistance, keep their kindergarten room dusted and in order, besides being taught the first rudiments of kindergarten work: have learned to write in the Braille and are now ready for

the first year in the primary. We are expecting four more on the opening of school in September. We are hoping to be able to have a kindergarten building in the near future so that the babies can be kept separate from the older boys. When this building is in running order we can start taking small girls provided further funds are also forth-coming.

We have had an unusually large number **Visitors** of both Chinese and Foreign visitors. The boys from St. John's University are quite frequent visitors. Several of the girls and teachers from the Y. W. C. A. have come from time to time. Dr. T. H. Lee, President of the Fuh Tan College, brought about twenty of his older students to study the school from a psychological standpoint. Hardly a day passes without some visitor. Tourists are finding their way out and many of the better class Chinese are taking an interest. All have admired the new buildings, grounds and work of the boys, and several have left contributions to the general fund. I am trying to arrange for the different schools in Shanghai to visit the Institution. In this way the news of the work among the blind will reach many homes. Many have inspected the buildings in order to obtain ideas for their own school buildings which are about to be erected.

We have prayers every morning and **Religious** evening, Mr. Ho reading the Scripture lesson in the morning and the older boys take the evening in turn. Twice a week we have a short sermon by Mr. Chang and every Sunday the Theological Students from St. John's University lead the Sunday School and take charge of the Church Service. Following the daily morning prayers we have a fifteen minute talk by one of the teachers.

Publicity Judging by the number of visitors and enquiries by letter the Institution is getting better known and appreciated. This year Mrs. Fryer and I took a trip up the Yangtsze to visit the School for the Blind in Hankow. We took advantage of our being away to tell everybody we could about our work, in Hankow, Wuchang, Kuling and Kiukiang. A great deal of interest was manifested and we were invited to visit Kiukiang again by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, bringing with us some of the boys in order to show some of the results of the work. A trip of this nature would be most beneficial to the Institution as we could stop off at the other ports and show them what we have so far done.

The following talks and exhibitions of our work have been given—

PLACE	LOCATION	AUDIENCE	PRESENT
Am. Church Miss. School.	2 Avenue Road.	Chinese	100
St. Mary's Junior Society	Jessfield	„	100
Ladies Soc. Union Church	Union Church	Foreign	50
Union Church Hall	„ „ „	„	400
St. John's University	Jessfield	Chinese	550
Russian Church	N. Honan Road	Mixed	100
Opening Excrcises	Institution Grounds	„	300

Articles have been printed in many of the local magazines and newspapers. 750 reports have been sent out in English and Chinese and have reached people all over China.

Acknowledge- ments We have to thank many friends, both Chinese and Foreign, who have showed an intelligent interest in our work. Some have again sent money, others magazines, papers, refreshments, tin boxes, and uscful articles for the boys to use. The Overseas Club, the American Womans' Club and others have sent cakes, sandwiches and old clothes which have been much appreciated by the boys, who get very little in the way of luxuries. Many have come themselves and brought other friends, which has not only been the means of enabling a larger number of people to know what we are doing, but also encouraging the boys to do better and more careful work. The following are some of the ways in which we have been helped and to whom our thanks are especially due:

Mr. Abraham for his interest in the Institution and for the large subscription he has collected for us.

Mr. Ellis Kadorie for his interest in the Physical work and the generous donation for its betterment.

Miss Richard and the Union Church Ladics' Society for making the Entertainment possible.

The Theological Students of St John's University for being responsible for the Sunday School and Church Service each Sunday.

Dr. Pott, the President of St. John's University, for bringing the notice of our work before the faculty and students and for arranging for us to give an entertainment before them and allowing one of our pupils to take special work in that Institution.

Mr. Donald Roberts for assisting and encouraging Sung Kwen Ling in learning the violin.

Mrs. Macbeth for sending from time to time various treats for the boys and old clothes, tin boxes, etc.

Singer Sewing Machine Company for making it possible for us to buy one of their machines at a greatly reduced price. The

American Bible Society for the gift of one large and two smaller Bibles, the Christian Literature Society for a free grant of \$10 worth of books for our library.

The following amounts have been received as donations:

Union Church Christmas donation	\$ 85.65
Mr. Abraham and Chinese friends	2,400.00
Mr. Ellis Kadorie	Tls 250.00
Mr. Fung Seh Yu	\$ 100.00
Miss Bowser	10.00
Mr. Cole	Tls 15.00
Dr. Ivy	Tls 10.00
Miss Burdick and church members	\$ 20.00
Anon	2.00
Miss Irvine (Woman's Work)	10.00
Mrs. Youngson	1.00
Miss Richard	5.00
Dr. and Mrs. Huntley	5.00
Mr. Blandford	20.00
Mrs. Richardson	G\$ 5.00
Mr. Bailey	2.00
Dr. Chang	4.00
Dr. Mary Fulton	5.00
Mr. Viloudakhi	10.00
Miss Graves	10.00
St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield	10.00
Proceeds of entertainment at Union Ch. ...	184.10
Dr. Richard, Christmas treat	3.00
Miss Emma Mitchell, Christmas treat	1.00

Mrs. Evan Morgan and Mr. W. W. Lockwood have each contributed \$50.00 from friends at home towards the support of a boy.

Prevention of Blindness In China at least sixty per cent or even more of the blindness could have been prevented had proper precautions been taken in time. This seems an exaggerated statement but it is nevertheless true. People in Europe and America have started societies for the prevention of blindness and have already worked wonders. I have joined the National Society of America, so receive all of their pamphlets and reports. Two of these I have translated and had printed, the Commercial Press courteously charging for the paper only. Five thousand copies are now ready for distribution over China and those who have read them speak well of the idea. A great deal of good could be done by this Institution in this line: pamphlets translated and

distributed and lectures prepared. The Y. M. C. A and the Y. W. C. A are getting interested and wish material for their Lecture Department. The Y. W. C. A are preparing an exhibit on this subject which ought to do a great deal of good. People in Wuchang and Canton are also translating pamphlets and a union in this, I am sure, would be of great advantage. A few dollars spent in translating and printing pamphlets and in preparing lantern slides, exhibits and lectures will go a great way in enabling China to realize the possibility of prevention, and thus save the greater part of the miseries caused by blindness.

GEORGE B. FRYER,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN

IN presenting a medical report of the health of the inmates of the Institution during the past year the first thing to note is the marked improvement in the condition and general health of the boys, due no doubt to the excellent hygienic and rural surroundings of the new premises—an unlimited supply of fresh air, good food and as much play ground as any one could desire.

Beyond the usual incidence of slight ailments found in every institution of the kind there has been remarkably little to report. One case of Malarial fever was taken to the Shantung Road Hospital, but quickly recovered. All others have been treated and looked after in the Home.

Soon after the boys returned from the Summer holidays a few cases of Beri-beri were found among them. Thanks to the watchful care of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer these were detected in the very earliest stage, and by appropriate treatment quickly recovered. The disease was no doubt contracted in the native homes of those affected. At the time there was an unusual amount of Beri-beri prevalent in various parts of Shanghai.

A few cases of Conjunctivitis quickly recovered under the able and constant attention of Mrs. Fryer, whose nursing qualifications are a valuable asset of the Institution.

A. G. Parrott,

June 15, 1916.

THE MANDARIN BRAILLE CODE (UNION SYSTEM)

The black dots represent the raised points of the signs, the dashes serve to show their position in the group of six— which is the basis of the Braille system.

The sentence below shows how the signs are combined to form words.

上 海 盲 重 學 堂

GENERAL INFORMATION



THE Institution was founded by Dr. John Fryer in 1911, and was opened for instruction in November, 1912. It is supported by an endowment made by the Founder, but donations and legacies from those interested in the growth of the school will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or Superintendent.

The Institution removed to its new buildings, No. 4 Edinburgh Road, in October. They are about a mile beyond the terminus of the Bubbling Well Tram Line, between Brennan and Kinnear Roads.

The Institution is a school for the instruction of Chinese boys and girls who happen to be blind or to have very defective eyesight. For the present we are forced to give all of our attention to boys, but when circumstances and funds permit, we will be able to take girls as well.

No rate has been fixed for tuition, but all pupils who have families or friends are expected to pay \$50.00 a year for board, supplies and extras. There is a fund provided whereby a limited number of destitute children may be taken free, or will assist those who are unable to pay the full amount.

All pupils should return to their homes during the summer holidays. If, however, it is impossible for them to do so, they may remain in the Institution on payment of \$5.00 per month for board and care.

The Institution does not supply clothing except in destitute cases, and cannot assume the permanent care of any one. It is a school and not a home, and all who are unable to keep up with their classes must return to their homes.

The Institution aims to train as well as to teach and as much care and attention is given the pupils when out of class as when in class.

The course of instruction aims to be thorough and broad. It embraces the branches usually taught in the public and missionary schools, and several that are not taught there, such as typewriting, household and industrial pursuits, organ and vocal music.

Special attention is paid to physical exercises and drill and to the building up of their bodies.

The age limit for admission is fixed between seven and fourteen except in special cases. Candidates for admittance

must be able to dress and take care of themselves, and be free from skin or other contagious diseases. They must also be capable of instruction and of a good moral character.

The Institution is undenominational. The Bible is taught and Christian worship is held every day, but any child may be excused from attendance upon a written request from parent or guardian.

Persons desiring to visit the Institution, or to inquire into the method or system of instruction are cordially invited to do so—all communications should be addressed to the Superintendent. Application for admission forms in English or Chinese will be sent on request.

The Institution undertakes to furnish copies of the Union Braille Primer and Reader and such portions of the Scripture as are already embossed, also manuscript Braille copies of the Practical National Readers for Chinese Primary Schools as published by the Commercial Press. Any other text or reading book in English or Chinese we will be glad to put into American or Chinese Braille on receipt of a copy of the book. It also wishes to furnish supplies for the schools in China. This department is not in working order as yet but in the near future hopes to keep a stock of the necessary supplies.

REGISTER OF PUPILS, 1915-6

Name	Native of what place	Admitted	Age	average for year	Remarks
Sung Kwan Liug	Kia Iung Kwangtung	Oct. 1912	19	—	Pupil Teacher.
Chang Bei Seng	Ningpo, Chekiang	Oct. 1912	14	—	
Hung Kwen Shan	Nanking, Kiangsu	Feb. 1913	14	70.5	
Dzung Dzau Ren	Chekiang, Kiangsu	Dec. 1912	14	77.5	
Fan Foo Bao	Shantung	Feb. 1913	12	76.5	
Luli Bao Sung	Vong Hwa, Chekiang	Mar. 1913	10	78.5	
Sü Yu Ching	Chou An, Foochow	Sept. 1913	13	76	
Hu Djin Ao	Ningpo, Chekiang	April 1914	10	77	
Hu Hsiu Yu	Ningpo, Chekiang	April 1914	9	70.5	
Dzao Giu Tsiu	Kiangyin, Kiangsu	Sept. 1915	12	80	
Wu Ding Sing	Kwen Shan, Kiangsu	Sept. 1914	5	—	Kinder-garten
Do Giug Kwei	Shaohing, Chekiang	Sept. 1914	12	70.5	
Chang Bing Liang	Chanchow, Kiangsu	Oct. 1914	20	76	
Yü Bao Ming	Nanking, Kiangsu	Oct. 1914	17	76.5	
Li Gen Yuen	Ningpo, Chekiang	Oct. 1914	13	83.5	
Bao Yu Kang	Ningpo, Chekiang	Nov. 1914	14	79.5	
Shieng Ho Chang	Ningpo, Chekiang	Sept. 1915	15	77.5	
Chang Gi Chou	Nanking, Kiangsu	Sept. 1915	15	83.5	
Tsai Gen	Nanking, Kiangsu	Sept. 1915	12	79.5	
Tsu Wei Hsuen	Kwen Shan, Kiangsu	Oct. 1915	16	79.5	
Ma Kwoh Dju	Nanking, Kiangsu	Nov. 1915	7	—	Kinder-garten
Chang Chan Hsioh	Tien Tai, Chekiang	Feb. 1916	6	—	Kinder-garten

Institution for the Chinese Blind

BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30TH, 1916

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
<i>Capital Account:</i> Original	Tls 50,000.00		
Less depreciation in value of securities 1915 1,306.93			
Less depreciation in value of securities 1916 2,704.98	4,011.91	Land: Cost of B. C. Lot 8529, Edinburgh Road, including raising of land and development, " " 10,090.88	
<i>Share Capital: Creditors:</i> Amounts due for Electricity, March - April " 21.00		Less donation from Dr. John Fryer towards purchase of above land, " 8,449.00	1,641.88
<i>Medical Fees</i> January 1st to April 30th, 1916 33.33		<i>Buildings:</i> Cost of New Buildings to date, " " " " " 11,035.67	
<i>Travelling Expenses</i> Superintendant " " " " 78.08	132.41	Less amount provided by Building Fund, " " " " " 10,430.81	604.86
I hereby certify that I have audited the above accounts of the Institution for the Chinese Blind for the year 1915-1916, and found them correct. (Signed) C. M. Myers		Fixtures and Fittings, including Electric Light Installation " " " " " 301.68	
		Bamboo Fencing, Seats and Flower-Shed " " " " " 60.66	
		<i>Equipment:</i> Valuation on April 30th, 1916 " " " " " 1,005.86	19)
		<i>Stock in hand</i> on April 4th, 1916 " " " " " 368.19	
		Supplies (Industrial) " " " " " 21.96	
		" (School) " " " " " 100.70	122.66)
		" hands of Superintendent, " " " " " 281.50	1,248.61
		<i>Investments:</i> 80 Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. shares valued at Tls 288.75 Tls 16,500 Shanghai Municipal 1906 6% Debentures at par " " " " " 16,500.00	39,600.00
		<i>Unexpired Insurance:</i> " " " " " 17.28	
		Premium paid in advance " " " " " 1,148.82	
		<i>Balance:</i> from Working Account " " " " " <u>Tls 46,120.50</u>	<u>Tls 46,120.50</u>

Shanghai, June 22nd 1916

Institution for the Chinese Blind

WORKING ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1916

To Salaries and Wages	Tls 2,955.20	By Interest on Investments and from Bank
,, Rent	285.00	,, Tls 2,745.30
,, Supplies (House)	56.65	,, Interest Less transferred to Building
,, do (Water)	26.61	Fund 600.00 ... Tls 2,145.30
,, Light and Fuel	61.49	,, Donations and Subscriptions 2,438.82
,, Medical Fees, Jan. 1st to April 30th, 1916	33.33	,, Receipts from Pupils for Board and Tuition
,, Clothing	73.66	336.52
,, Medicines	27.06	,, Less expense of boarding pupils
,, Printing and Postage	18.07	334.08 2.44
,, Registration Fees on Incorporation	200.00	,, Balance (loss) 1,148.82
,, Fire Insurance	74.15	
Tls 10,000 on New Buildings		
1,000 on Furniture		
,, General Charges	469.04	
,, Travelling Expenses	78.08	
,, Balance (loss) brought forward from last Working Account, 1914-1915	1,377.04	
	Tls 5,735.38	Tls 5,735.38

To The Institution for the Chinese Blind

NO. 4, EDINBURGH ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

I have pleasure in assisting the above Institution in the following manner:—

Annual Subscription	...	...	...
Donation to General Fund	...	...	...
Donation to Endowment Fund	...	...	...
Donation to Building Fund	...	...	...
				Total

Enclosed, please find

value

(Name)

(Address)

(Please state whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.)

Cheques should be made payable to the "Treasurer Institution for the Chinese Blind."

PROGRAMME OF THE OPENING EXERCISES

THE Formal Opening of the Institution for the Chinese Blind took place on March the eighteenth. Notwithstanding the number of other important functions held at the same time nearly three hundred people attended. The weather was perfect and the entire programme was carried out much to the interest and no small wonder of those present. This was the first occasion that a programme of this nature has been presented to the people of China.

The Boy Scouts from St. John's University very kindly assisted in the decorations and in showing the visitors over the buildings and grounds.

The following is the Programme:—

3 P. M.

1. Fire Drill	Teachers and pupils
2. Dumb-bell Drill	School
3. Foot and Leg Exercises	Eight pupils
4. Tumbling and Mat Work	School
5. Dumb-bell Race	2nd. and 3rd. Year
6. Tug of War	Chekiang v. Kiangsu
7. Hurdle Race	Seniors
8. 50 Yards Dash	Seniors
9. do.	Juniors
10. Frog Race	School

4 P. M.

Tea, Inspection of Buildings, School and Industrial Work

5 P. M.

1. Organ Solo	Chang Beisung
2. History and Development of the Institution	Dr. S. I. Woodbridge
3. Song	School
4. The Founder and his Work	Dr. Wu Ting Fang
5. Organ Solos	Two Juniors
6. The Aim of the Institution	Mr. George Lanning
7. Duet, Organ and Flute	Teacher and Pupil
8. Presentation of Key to the Superintendent	Dr. Fong F. Sec
9. Trio for three voices	Chang Beisung
10. Appreciation	National Anthem

The following is taken from the *North-China Daily News* of March 20th, 1916.

EDITORIAL ON THE INSTITUTION FOR THE CHINESE BLIND AT SHANGHAI

Out on the Edinburgh Road during recent months motorists and others have noticed the erection of an extremely modest group of buildings, purely or semi-native in design and construction. They form the new home of the Institution for the Chinese Blind, which till recently had a temporary abode in North Szechuen Road, near the Rifle Range, and on Saturday last were the centre of attraction to a large number of foreign and native visitors interested in what is one of the most important steps yet taken for the good of the million or more of sightless Chinese. Memories are short in these days, and a slight reminder of the manner in which this most promising institution came into being will not be amiss. Some years ago Dr. John Fryer, father of Mr. George B. Fryer, present superintendent of the Institute, determined to found a school for the training of blind Chinese boys. Altogether Dr. Fryer has given something like Tls. 70,000 for this purpose, by far the largest and most munificent personal donation of the kind we know of. The site first selected was near Kiangwan, but that has been abandoned in favour of the new position on the Edinburgh Road. A strong body of trustees and a mixed Chinese and Foreign committee have accepted the task of direction, and under the careful and competent supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Fryer, both of whom have had special preparation for the work, the results of the preliminary training were shown on Saturday to a surprised and delighted throng.

Some twenty boys took part, and the interest and vigour with which they went through the athletic programme came as a revelation to all whose previous acquaintance with native blind had been only such as may be made in the streets of the Settlement or in the villages out in the country. The boys were first seen swarming down ladders to escape from a mythical fire. They then gave an exhibition of dumb-bell exercises to music, and of what was modestly described on the programme as "Foot Exercises," also to music, the said exercises being of so lively a nature and so eminently enjoyable that in time they might serve as a basis for professional dancing or the ecstatic lissomness of the Irish jig. From this

wonder to the next was but a step, and then one after another of these blind boys were seen turning somersaults, sometimes over benches, as though to the manner born. Their "Hurdle Race" consisted in taking jumps over a series of seats placed at measured distances, two boys competing at a time, and every movement being watched with breathless interest by the assembly. A tug-of-war between teams representing Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, two 50 yd. sprints and a frog race completed the physical display on which we have dwelt with some detail for a purpose. Everybody who has ever had experience with the untaught blind knows how they shrink from attempting new things. The fear is natural, but must be overcome if a good foundation is to be laid for further advance. Hence, in addition to the necessity of physical exercise for the preservation of robust health, there is the desirability of gaining victories over a diffidence due to lack of sight. The first triumph of this kind is, perhaps, the hardest to secure, for with every success confidence grows, and in the end much of the old feeling of helplessness vanishes, and a most healthy reaction sets in, which is plainly visible on the faces of those who have gone sufficiently far in their course, and is noticeable to some extent after even a few months' training. There could be no mistaking the facial evidence seen on Saturday, even though, as yet the work is in its infancy. Of the clever hand-work shown in the exhibit, the basket work of every description, the modelling, mat-work, etc., etc., it is unnecessary to speak.

But of the mental and moral training, and of the great outlook which lies before the Institution, a few more words are desirable. The indoor programme comprised half-a-dozen musical numbers, simple pieces of music played on an American organ with correctness and taste, one flute solo with organ accompaniment, and three vocal numbers. All these showed a mastery of correct intonation not always to be found amongst Chinese performers, to whom the half tones of the diatonic scale are sometimes a difficulty. But in days of small things immensity of promise often outweighs the value of present performance. It is so here. "The things that are seen are temporal: the things that are not seen are eternal." The senior student of the Institution, in an excellent speech delivered in good clear English, made it quite plain that for him at least the hopeless mental outlook of the ordinary Chinese blind has vanished forever. As he said, using a striking phrase, "the eyes of the fingers opened the eyes of the mind"; and, given sufficient literature turned into

the Braille system, there remains no reason why he and his fortunate fellow-students should not grow in mental and moral strength as they have grown in physical power from the practice of a well designed system of exercise. Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, who himself had found benefit in his early days from the instruction of Dr. Fryer, then in Hongkong, expressed the universal admiration of the company for what they had seen, and there is little doubt that as the Institution becomes better known it will receive the support, Chinese and foreign, which it deserves. The present number of pupils might be multiplied in the existing quarters without addition to the staff, but with the further advantage that a wider selection for higher training would at once be secured. For it must never be forgotten that the uplifting of the Chinese blind must mainly be achieved by the Chinese themselves. There are, perhaps, a dozen schools for the blind in China, all of them at present under foreign control. But all told their pupils are not likely to number even a single thousand out of the million waiting for help. It would appear, therefore, that the first aim of the foreign trainer should be to prepare well-educated Chinese assistants of the best and highest type he can find.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES

A great lesson was taught to a large gathering at the Chinese Institution for the Blind, on Saturday afternoon, when the scholars gave an exhibition of their prowess in work and sport, preparatory to the formal opening of the new buildings in which they and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fryer, who have charge of them, are housed. Quite 280 people were taught what can be done by a little patience and a great amount of care to render the dark lives of the blind not so colourless as they would otherwise be and to make an otherwise helpless person of use to himself and an effective unit in the community. Indicative of the work that the youngsters are capable of, the various classrooms of the school contained samples of their work from paperfolding and mat-weaving to the serious and bread-winning work of basket-making, in which quite a fair proportion are already proficient.

Fire Drill and Hurdle Race

The great lesson learnt, however, was concerning the amount of self-reliance with which these Chinese blind boys could be endowed by teaching. The programme of sports

started with a fire-drill. In case of an outbreak of fire involving the stairs which lead to the dormitory the boys have been taught to use a trap door on the verandah, through which they can descend by means of a vertical ladder placed against the wall. The signal having been given the boys rushed from their dormitories and, without any fault, reached the ground in a remarkably short time, moving about with quite as much precision as if gifted with that sense they lack. Once in ranks of four they are able to dress by the right and maintain a passably straight line while going through their drills, that with the dumb-bells in particular being every bit as well done as many a troop of more fortunate boys could do it. Foot exercises and dumb-bell race led to the tug of war between Chekiang and Kiangsu, which was well contested and which was followed by the *pièce de resistance* of the afternoon—the hurdle race.

Probably the only way to realize what the boys were doing would be to try to jump over a tape you cannot see in a room which is pitch dark. At any rate this is what these lads did. Forms were placed in a double row with a small distance behind them and the race run off in heats of two. The competitors just touched the top of the first form in the row, thus obtained an idea of its height and, without any further preparation, jumped cleanly over it, repeating this with great rapidity and making several close contests. A fifty yards race and a frog race, which contributed greatly to the amusement of those present, completed the programme of sports.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock tea was served and the buildings inspected. Some of the scholars read aloud in English and Chinese and the kindergarten attracted considerable attention. In the basket-making room some of the boys gave a demonstration of their methods of working, which was followed with great interest.

History of the Institution

An adjournment was then made to one of the class-rooms for the speeches and it was found that the apartment was much too small for the large number of people present. Dr. S. I. Woodbridge presided and expressed regret that the founder of the institution, Dr. Fryer, was not present, it was the one thing lacking to make the day perfect. He was sure that if he were present he would be satisfied with the work being done by Mr. and Mrs. Fryer.

Giving the history of the institution the speaker said that Dr. Fryer originally gave a piece of land near Kiangwan but

this was not considered suitable and, after inquiries, it was exchanged for the lot on which they now stood. They had seen that day what could be done with the blind. They had been considered outcasts—waste—but now they realized that they could be educated quite as well as those who were blessed with sight. The movement, he claimed, was bound to spread so that the work which Mr. and Mrs. Fryer had started would be known over China.

Dr. Wu Ting-Fang was most enthusiastic in his remarks. He said that what he had seen that afternoon had been beyond his expectations. He had never seen anything like it before and it was indeed hard to believe that the boys were blind, for they acted as if they were in full possession of their sight. He urged those present to take a lesson from what they had seen and to help to carry on the work that had been so well started. All that had been done for the Chinese Blind had been done by missionaries and it was time China awakened and followed the example of the foreigners, who had started so good a work.

Mr. Geo. Lanning said he had seen schools for the blind in England, but had never expected to see such good work in Shanghai. His delight was greater than he could express, though what they had seen was very little. They had not seen the amount of moral and mental training at the back of it all, which had been necessary to produce what they had that afternoon enjoyed.

Dr. Fong F. Sec. handed to Mr. Fryer the key of the building and regretted that Dr. Fryer, himself, had not been present to perform that function.

The Eyes of Our Fingers.

In accepting the keys and thanking those present for their attendance Mr. Fryer emphasized the need they experienced for more money. They had at present only 20 pupils, but would do with fifty. Twenty cost about \$250 each a year, fifty, \$150 each and one hundred would cost only \$90 each year.

Chang Bei-sung, the oldest pupil in the school, thanked them all for what they had done for the school, remarking: "You have opened the eyes of our fingers and our minds so that we now can see."

For the information of any one wishing to aid in the extension of the work of this Institution it may be stated that donations will be received by Rev. S. I. Woodbridge, D.D.,

Shanghai, Chairman of Committee of Management; or Mr. George B. Fryer, Superintendent, 4 Edinburgh Road, Shanghai; or the Founder, Dr. John Fryer, Professor Emeritus of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of California, residence 2620 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, California.

An annual subscription of one hundred dollars gold would cover the entire expenses of a blind boy of the needy classes, and his photograph with full particulars of his progress would be sent to the subscriber.

As soon as sufficient funds can be obtained a school for Blind Chinese girls will be commenced on another part of the grounds. It is hoped that in the near future an establishment for Deaf and Dumb Chinese children will be added to this undertaking.



